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LOCAL NEWS .- The City and Suburban News Sureau of the United Phras and New York Associated Parsa is at 21 to 29 Ann street. All information and documents for public use instantly disseminated to the press of the whole country.

Under Competitive Examinations the Constitution.

The action of the State Comptroller in refusing to pay the excise inspectors unless they pass a competitive examination, and the failure of some of those who have been appointed to pass even a non-competitive examination, have served to promote an exhaustive study of the civil service provision of the new Constitution. The conclusion has already been reached in many quarters that the post of State Civil Service Commissioner is likely to be one of the most powerful and important offices in New York for many years to come.

We venture, however, to doubt the correctness of this view. It should be observed that the Constitution does not say a word about the Civil

Service Commission. The requirement is, so far as appointments and promotions in the civil service are concerned, that they shall be made according to merit and fitness, to be ascertained so far as is practicable by competitive examinations. The Constitution does not say who shall be the examining officer. While the power to conduct the examinations may undoubtedly be vested in a Board of Civil Service Commissioners, it may also be vested elsewhere, if the Legislature sees fit.

Thus, the authority might very appropriately be given to the appointing power or the head of the department in which the officer is to serve It would clearly be constitutional for the Legislature to empower the State Comptroller to conduct and pass upon competitive examinations for the clerkships in the Comptroller's office, and a like power in regard to street-cleaning appointments might be conferred upon Col. WARING in this city. Examples might be multiplied, to show how easily the lawmaking power may, if it deems it wise so to do, get rid of all civil service commissions. State and local, place the conduct of the prescribed competitive examinations directly in the hands of the appointing officers, and yet comply with the letter and the spirit of the Constitution.

An appreciation of these facts would have enabled Senator RAINES to make the head of the new excise department the chief examiner also, whereby much tribulation would probably have been avoided.

Joshua and Hale.

The Prohibitionists at their National Con vention on Thursday chose a Maryland man JOSHUA LEVERING of Baltimore, as their candidate for the Presidency. It has been some years since Maryland, my Maryland, has been recognized by either political party, or indeed by any political party, on the Presidential ticket, the last terrapin candidate for President or Vice-President having been put in the field by the Know-Nothing Convention of 1852.

Mr. LEVERING was the Prohibition nominee for Governor of Maryland last November. He polled 7,700 votes, nearly 2,000 more than the Prohibition national ticket peceived in that State in 1892, and 3,000 more votes than the latter received in 1888. The Prohibitionists of Maryland are conservative believers in the utility of a single standard-the standard of compulsory abstention from the sale of or consumption of intoxicating liquors. At their last State Convention, held on Aug. 1, they declared. in nominating JOSHUA LEVERING, that the sale of liquor for "beverage purposes" should be absolutely suppressed, and "for mechanical and legitimate purposes" should

be regulated like the sale of other poisons. The Prohibition candidate for Vice-President nominated in Pittsburgh on Thursday is HALE JOHNSON of Newton, Jasper county, Illinois, a town of small political importance, midway between Fort List and Willow Hollow. Mr. JOHNSON has been for some time a member of the Prohibition State Committee in Illinois, where the Prohibition party has made little headway in votegetting, despite the pernicious business ac livity of the Chicago breweries and the oria distilleries within its borders.

The Prohibition party in previous elections (this is the seventh national contest in which it has engaged) has been more fortunate in its candidates than it is this year, or, more properly, has had as the representatives of its abiding principle men of greater celebrity and distinction than Mr. LEVERING. In 1880, for instance, its candidate was the eminent and venerable NEAL Dow of Maine. In 1884 the candidate was JOHN P. St. JOHN, who for four years was Governor of Kansas, and in 1892 its candidate was Gen. JOHN BIDWELL of California. a former member of Congress, a veteran of the Mexican war, and one of the original "Argonauts" of the Pacific, having been among the first, if not the first, to discover gold on the Feather River in 1848.

Mr. LEVERING, on the other hand, is little known outside of the boundaries of Maryland, and he is not so well known within those boundaries as to make probable a Prohibition vote large enough there to make any material difference. Moreover, though it has now a Republican Governor and is soon to have a Republican United States Senator (after March 4, as a colleague to Senator GORMAN), Maryland is steadfastly Democratic, and the policy of the Prohibition leaders has heretofore been to select their candidates from States in which the Republican rather than the Democratic party was the dominant one. In 1892 Gen. Bin-WELL polled votes enough in California to throw that State out of the Republican column and to give eight of its nine electors to the Democrats. This year, for the memorative results. But there is no analfirst time, the Prohibitionists go to what has heretofore been a Democratic State for their candidate, and they have chosen their candidate for Vice-President from a very

strongly Democratic county in Illinois. One important public service was rendered by the Prohibition Convention at Pittsunderrate. The Prohibitionists accepted a in opposition to liquor and the sale of liquor,

designed to secure the vagrant support of various groups of radical impracticables, some of them favoring the Populist scheme of Government ownership of railroads, others favoring the CLEVELAND-Populist income tax, others favoring the Socialist scheme of a referendum on all matters of public character, some favoring an automatic tariff system based upon "equitable commercial relations with other nations," and still others, more numerous and more violent in their demonstrations, favoring a platform declaration for free silver coinage. The Prohibitionists at Pittsburgh voted down all these plans, and limited their work in the present campaign to a support of the one political doctrine of compulsory prohibition. Some dissatisfied radicals withdrew from the Prohibition party in consequence of this; others threatened to withdraw.

A party having a definite principle is well rid of such recruits. Their proper destination is the Populist Convention, which will be held on July 22, and at which all the cranks, all the radicals, and all the impracticables of all the political parties, Demoeratic, Republican, and Prohibition, are now heading.

Congress and the Executive.

A Washington correspondent, who writes to our neighbor the Times as though he had access to the innermost thought the Executive, gives notice that President CLEVELAND "does not care to be bullied or worried into the recognition of Cuban belligerency, or to appear to be influenced by Congress," and that "he is now waiting for the adjournment of Congress" and for sundry other occurrences, after which he may form a judgment in the case of Cuba.

Instead of bullying or worrying Mr. CLEVELAND in regard to Cuba, Congress has paid an undeserved amount of deference to his feelings. It was after long and serious debate in both Houses that the resolutions favoring the recognition of Cuban belligerency were adopted by a vote not far from unanimous. Moreover, Congress did not exercise the full right of which it is possessed in the shaping of these resolutions; for, instead of making them joint, and thus requiring him to act promptly upon them, it nade them concurrent, thus leaving it optional with him to recognize or to disregard their existence. Had they been put in the joint form, it would have been folly for Mr. CLEVELAND to say that they were so put in order to bully or to worry him. In whichever form they might have been drawn up, Congress would have kept within its constitutional powers in adopting them and in sending them to him. Congress is an authoritative branch of the Government of the United States, empowered to adopt such measures as it shall see fit, in respect of all questions of public policy, foreign or domestic.

Most certainly, in so far as regards the Cuban belligerency resolutions, Congress manifested the utmost consideration toward the President, far more of it than he has manifested toward Congress.

It is a singular saying that Mr. CLEVE-LAND "does not care to appear to be influenced by Congress." We had always thought that, under the Constitution, the will of Congress is deserving of the respect of the President, and that the influence of Congress must have a bearing upon the Presidential mind. Congress can over ride the Executive, which has but a limited power of veto. In certain cases the influence of Congress is determinate. "The House of Representatives shall have the sole power of impeachment," and "the Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments." even when the President of the United States is tried." The authority of Congress in the Government is large, even when the President "does not care to appear to be influenced by Congress," or suffers when he

has Congress on his hands. If Mr. CLEVELAND had not previously made offensive remarks about Congress, and had not very recently thwarted its will in the case of Cuba, it would be hard to believe that he ever uttered the language attributed to him by the Washington correspondent quoted above.

To Save the Palisades.

The effort of Governor GRIGGS to secure an injunction against further quarrying on the Palisades, if successful, will give to the magnificent cliffs a respite from ravages, at least until some plan for their permanent preservation is settled upon.

It is now wholly improbable that the bill for creating a national military park on the Palisades will be passed by Congress at the present session. It is doubtful, even, whether it will secure a favorable report from the House Military Committee, although New York and New Jersey have four members on that committee. And there is some doubt, also, as to whether the next session could accomplish much more for this bill.

The real difficulty it will encounter is not a lack of sympathy for the project of saving the Palisades, but a feeling that to establish a military park there is a costly if not absurd method of carrying out this purpose. The notion of fortifying the line of cliffs, and of purchasing them as a part of the harbor defences of New York, is quite out of the question. It only needs a glance at the distance of the Palisades from the Narrows or from Willet's Point to see how preposterous it would be to mount guns there, with a view to checking a fleet undertaking to bombard New York either from the

On the other hand, if a simple military reservation is contemplated, which may be used as a drill ground, the Government already owns land in this neighborhood which is much more accessible for its harbor garrisons, and quite adequate for the forces stationed here, especially as the principal service of the artillerymen, in war, is to be with the heavy guns. Altogether the Government's land for military purposes in and around the harbor is reckoned, we believe, in thousands of acres, and it would be worse than needless to take the troops to the top of the Palisades for their drills.

southern or the eastern approaches.

Again, the objection to establishing a military park on the Palisades like the parks at Gettysburg and Chicksmauga is that the two latter are the scenes of mighty battles, and their preservation secures object lessons in military strategy as well as general comogy to them in the Palisades site, and it is doubtful if Congress could be persuaded to feign an analogy.

If the military feature should be dropped altogether, there would still be a possibility of inducing Congress to preserve the Palisades for their picturesqueness, just as it burgh, which it would not be graceful to has preserved picturesque regions of the and it appears, indeed, that Dr. O'SULLI-Yosemite and the Yellowstone. This, apstraightforward and unequivocal platform | parently, would be the best ground for the appeal; but the Military Committees would the shape of his question, caring little for

other planks, based on other "Isms" and the objection would be raised that the Yosemite and Yellowstone reservations were formed out of public lands, whereas every foot, we believe, of the proposed Palisades park would have to be purchased. And the chief objection, indeed, may be that of the expense, which runs into the millions. To obviate this a memorial signed by many prominent men of New York has been laid before the House committee, showing that it would be possible to accomplish the whole purpose of preserving the Palisades by acquiring simply the strip of land lying between them and the river. This strip is very narrow, varying perhaps from 300 to 1,000 feet, and could be bought, it is estimated, for \$350,000 or \$400,000.

It seems plain, therefore, that the simplest and much the least costly plan is to save the face of the Palisades by getting possession of this strip. If Congress should object to shouldering the whole cost, on that plan, it might assume one-half, leaving local enterprise to bear the rest, as with some monuments erected on Revolutionary or other fields. Indeed, it would be no great burden for New York and New Jersey to take the whole upon themselves; and some additional expense would furnish a noble driveway at the base of the cliffs.

Thus there is no reason to despair of the project, if put in its proper shape, and meanwhile the duty of the hour seems to be that of stopping any further blasting, so far as this can be done in accordance with law, and with full compensation for those whose rights will be affected thereby.

The Two Rhode Island Candidates.

It may not be known generally that a flerce factional war is raging within the Republican organization in Rhode Island, owing to the clashing ambitions of two rival statesmen there. The smallest State in the Union has two Republican candidates for Vice-President, Unlike New Jersey, the State is hopelessly divided on this important question. Neither candidate is willing to stand aside and see his rival win.

The Rhode Island candidates for Vice President are the Hon. CHARLES WARREN LIPPITT, the present Republican Governor. and the Hon. D. RUSSELL BROWN, his immediate predecessor in the office of Chief Magistrate. As we understand the situation, the delegation to St. Louis is not yet committed to the fortunes of either aspirant. This accounts in a manner for the intensity of the conflict now in progress.

In behalt of the LIPPITT movement, an illustrated circular has been issued showing that the Governor is the lineal descendant. in the eighth generation, of a JOHN LIPPITT. who cultivated a farm in Providence early in the seventeenth century, and that the Governor's ancestors were kinsmen of Rogen WILLIAMS It is also urged that the Governor is a gifted equestrian, and that he carried Rhode Island in 1894 by not less than 10,809 plurality. While the supporters of the Hon. D. Rus

SELL BROWN have nothing to offer that is quite as impressive as the Roger WIL-LIAMS argument, they maintain that a Vice-President should be nominated on his own merits rather than those of his forbears. In the matter of personal pulchritude, they hold that there is no comparison between the two candidates. Campaign buttons on which ex-Governor Brown's nonpareil moustache is depicted in different aspects, and in varying parabolas of elevation at the corners, have been issued and are to be circulated liberally from one end of Rhode Island to the other. Furthermore, the BROWN men say that he, too, can ride horseback like a red Indian, and that although his plurality for Governor in 1894 was only 6,507, his total vote was 29,157, against LIPPITT'S total vote of 25,098 in 1895, proving stronger running power and greater popularity with the masses. At present there seems no possibility of a

compromise. The arguments for Brown are unanswerable, while the pretensions of LIPPITT are incontestable. The qualifications of the one seem to balance the qualifications of the other almost exactly. Even in the important matter of availability at in campaign poetry, the name of Lippirre yields little, if anything, to the name of decided by votes in the Convention.

Queer Work in the Fleming Trial. The trial of Mrs. FLEMING, now proceed-

ing at the General Sessions, is an exceptionally expensive one. The bills of the prosecution, which the taxpayers will foot, will amount to a score or more of thousands of dollars. If a conviction should be obtained, it would be a great misfortune to have the result set aside because of errors prejudicial to the defendant made in the conduct of the case by the trial Judge or by the attorneys for the people, thus involving another long and costly trial.

It is therefore a matter for regret that certain incidents in the case thus far are such as cannot be viewed with satisfaction by those who wish to see a conviction of Mrs. FLEMING sustained upon appeal, if, indeed, a conviction is obtained at all.

In opening for the prosecution Mr. SEAMAN MILLER made what seem to be many unwarranted communications to the jury. For these he was properly corrected by the Recorder, but the statements, nevertheless,

went before the jury. Much more serious, however, were the occurrences at the trial on Wednesday. All reports agree that for a long time Dr. O'SUL-LIVAN, for the prosecution, and Mr. BROOKE, for the defence, had a hard-fought struggle over Dr. O'SULLIVAN's endeavor to get before the jury certain statements made by the defendant's mother within a few hours of her death. The struggle culminated as follows, as reported in THE SUN Thursday:

"Then Mr. O'Strains took another tack and asked the following question:
"'Ir. Bullman, don't answer this question until the Court has instructed you. Did you ask Mrs. Bins the cause of her sickness, and did she reply in the following language: "Doctor, I know I am going to die. I know I have been poisoned. I know it. A relative sent me some clam chow-der and a piece of pie to day, and within ten minutes after I had eaten it I began to vomit and purge, and it made me deathly sick. I didn't have any one to send for the doctor "? Now, did you ask her why she suspected this relative, and did she reply: "Because at my death this relative will inherit a large sum of

PAs Mr. O'SCILIVAN read this question in a loud voice, and with slow and distinct utt voice, and with slow and distinct utterance, the ruddy face of the senior counset for the defence be-came purple and he jumped to his feet, roaring. 'One noment, sir, one moment.' But the second's aflence which followed this outburst was broken by the of the witness saying th answer to Mr. O'SULLIVAN,

Of course it afforded poor comfort to Mrs. FLEMING and her counsel that the Court, upon motion, struck from the record both Dr. O'SULLIVAN'S question and Dr. Bull-MAN's answer. Dr. O'SULLIVAN knew perfectly well that what he was trying to get Dr. BULLMAN to testify to was not evidence; VAN's object in the entire matter was to get the improper facts before the jury orally in and rejected all offers and suggestions of then have nothing to do with it. Probably the legal determination as to the record

afterward. All this was an outrage and should have been checked by the Recorder long before it culminated.

If Mrs. FLEMING is found guilty, her case will, of course, be subjected to careful review in the Court of Appeals, and one of the nuts which the District Attorney will have to crack in that event will be the part of the case which we have here related.

The Hon. and Rev. JAMES HENDERSON KYLE, the Indercrat party in the United States Senate, has treated himself to a session of sweet, silent thought, and at the end of it he has brought in a bill establishing a Sunday rest in the District of Columbia. His bill seems to prohibit Sunday labor of all kinds with the exception of preaching the Gospel. The Smithsonian, the Washington Monument, and the National Museum are, however, to be open. This is well, but how about the Hon. MARION BUTLER, the Endless Chain of Honeyoutt's, and the Hon, VENTUS ALLEN, the Per-Simoon of Nebrasks? Are they to be allowed to keep open on Sunday are they to be closed? It is useless the Hon, and Rev. JAMES HENDERSON KYLE or anybody else to hope for a Sunday rest in Washington as long as the Senator from North Carolina and the Senator from Nebraska are allowed to blow and rage seven days a week. For their own good, and still more for the good of the community, they should not be permitted to exhibit their voices on Sunday.

Comptroller Roberts is a fine-looking, pleas-ant man. - Buffulo Times.

Very fine-looking; exceeding pleasant. Never a brighter or a trimmer beard than his. But he is scarcely gaining in pulchritude these days. It is somewhat distracting to be a candidate for Governor under existing circumstances. There are so many candidates, and it is so difficult for any of them to reckon where they are at. And the Hon. James Amonis Roberts's eyes have a kind of strained look. It is hard for even the most accomplished pair of eyes to be compelled to divide their attentions and to look, one at Canton, the other at Albany.

The rapid rise of the Hon. HEZ LUNG, the greatest silver orator in Kentucky, to the pin-nacles of national fame is already causing many envious mutterings and growlings in the bosoms of the rivals whom he has displaced and distanced. The Hon. Hez Lung is "too great for hate, too high for rivalry." He is no sciolist. He has mastered the money question. He studied it more than a week. His exposition of it is as clear as crystal and as strong as mountain dew. His metaphors are as lively as monkers, as ornamental as rainbows, and as forcible as wildcats. Strong men will leave a barbecue for the sake of hearing him. As he paints the wrongs of poor, white, "demonetized" silver, the audience unconsciously treads water in its own tears. Where is P. WAT HARDIN now? Where is BABE BAILEY of Texas? Nay, what is more and most of all, where is RICHARD PARKS BLAND himself? All beaten; all left behind; all forgotten. More radiant than the morning, the Hon. HEZ LUNG towers and glows over Kentucky and over the world.

I turned my back upon the contemptible, double-faced villain and walked away.—The Hon. Mary Elizabeth Lease.

And served him right. The trouble with a double-faced villain, however, is that it's uncommonly hard to turn your back on him. He has peculiar opportunities for observation, and you can't turn your back on more than half of him at a time.

There is a marked appearance of constrictton, almost a purple of apoplexy, on the face of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations as it now glares from the atlas. That swelling at the edges has a most unhealthful look. As for the city of Providence, it looks like one of its own Aldermen after too mighty a meal of the clams of Rocky Point. 'Tis like to burst. It cannot hold together if this pressure is not removed. The whole State is liable to explode if quick relief is not had. Two candidates for Vice-President in that modest space are much too many and too much. If both the Hon, CHARLES WARREN LIPPITT and the Hon. D. Russell, Brown persist, the fate of Rhode Island is sealed and delivered.

The world-shading mustachies of the Hon. JEAN PIERRE SINJUN palpitate with agony and eclipse the day. For it is not the chief object of that former apostle of the Drys to pulverize the rum power, as the late Hon. DAVID R. LOCKE used to say, but to pulverize the gold power. Why a man should esteem himself a Prohibitionist when he the tail of the ticket for rhyming purposes believes the free coinage of silver at the sacrosanct ratio of 16 to 1 to be the one important thing in life and politics, is as hard to explain as why a Populist's head should be Brown. It looks as if the contest must be stuffed with kinks and humming with innumerable wheels. The Populists, and not a faction of the Prohibitionists, ought to have the privilege of sitting under the world-shading

The death knell of Plattism has been rung. -

What, again? Are they dingdonging for the old man once more? Must be about the twentyfifth or sixth time they've pulled the bell and tolled the knell for Thomas of Tioga, eh? Perhaps it isn't a knell this time. Perhaps it's only MARK HANNA beating on the back of a tin plate for the purpose of announcing that the free lunch is almost ready.

Whatever meek processions of captives the Hon. MARCUS ARIOHARZANES HANNA MAY lead to the oracles of the Veiled Candidate and whatever triumphs he may indulge in, it must not be forgotten that all the greatness of Ohio is not to be found in Canton. The Mayor of Chicago, the settlement from which the lilinois place of that name is a colony, is no less a man than the Hon. ALEMBY JUMP. The Hon. ALEMBY JUMP doesn't conceal his views, but is glad to have them published; and in the course of a few years his name may be as familiar to the whole country as it now is to Chicago, O.

Yes, it Would Make a Vant Difference. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: What difference would it make if Mr. Cleveland should write to Haz rity in the exact words suggested by THE SUS? That letter would be no stronger in renunciation than the one he wrote in 1884. It would not restrain him from seeking a renomination any more than the for-mer one did. Can The Sun mention anything within his reach that was ever refused by "the most sellish politician" whom Samuel J. Tilden ever knew? As a Democrat and a strong party man, I would like to see the voters tell the party managers before the Convention, not afterward, that they will never again ote for any candidate who is not a Democrat. EAST BUCKAWAY, May 28.

DAVID A. CURTIS.

Nobody Expecting Mr. Judge at Present. To the Editon of The Sex Sir. A fantastic and ulgar report concerning the reincarnation of the late William Q. Judge has been circulated in the columns of the daily press by certain persons posing as "promi-nent Theosophists," but who are not members of the Theosophical Society in America. It is asserted by Theosophical Society in America. It is asserted by these thicking for the immediate re-incarnation of Mr. Judge, being for the immediate re-incarnation of Mr. Judge, with additional statements equally foodlish ani-ored with repulsive coarseness. This report having then originated and circulated solely by enemies of the society, we, the undersigned, as representing aimset the entire body of Theosophists throughout the United States, hereby make this emchatic public denial of the truth of all such rumors. So member of the society known to us has originated this absurd story, and no sind expectations are entertained by any prominent Theosophist or by any member who is a real student of the solemn mysteries of life and death. We are, yours faithfully.

E. T. Hansony,

E. T. Hansony,

J. H. Fraszli.

E. T. HARGROYE,
E. AUG. NURESHEEDER,
E. AUG. NURESHEEDER,
E. A. T. H. H. PATTERNIN,
ALEXANDER H. SPENCER.
EATHERING A. TINGLEY.

A Warning to Dishonest Ciergymen.

To the Editor of The Sus—Sir: Such disclosures as are contained in an article in to day's Sus headed "Dr. Putnam Cribbed Also," make the path of the struggiing unbeliever who seeks the light a difficult and gling anbeliever who seeks the light a difficult and thorny one. If those who tell us not to break the eighth commandment are guilty of the sin themselves toll can be know that they have not broken others of the commandment in the case of br. Morgan, who refuses disclose the name of the produced metro-polition preacher who preached a sermon solvin from him, it seems another and the sermon solvin from maxim, that there is notice with among thieves. In the minister of the possed briself I leave found an insurmountable parrier toward attaining that faith which is do not now possess. EDICTS AND PROTESTS.

How Spain Confirms the Theory of Cabon Beiligerency-The Working of Sea. Wey-ler's New Debtor and Creditor Order. WASHINGTON, May 29. There is no doubt that Spain has herself recently furnished our Government an argument in support of the view that a state of public war exists in Cuba, and that the insurgents are entitled

o recognition as beligerents. This argument may be found in the edict Gen. Weyler suspending for twelve months indicial proceedings for the collection of debts from planters in the feland. Like the other order forbidding the export of tobacco, this is based upon the damages caused among the plantations by the insurgents and upon the straits to which the crops have been reduced. Yet that very fact is itself an acknowledgment of the effective operations carried on for more than a year against the resources of the island. The whether an insurrection has not at tained the magnitude of war when it is able to cause such a revolution of judicial processes and in the ordinary relations of debt or and creditor. There is hardly a question that such an edict as that of Captain-General Weyler, added to the resital of field successes obtained by the insurgents, strengthens the basis of fact for that proclamation of belligerency which Congress long ago authorized Mr. Cleveland to make. But, in addition, this edict furnishes an-

rights of our citizens who are creditors of the Cuban planters. Where they have advanced money to the latter, they cannot collect it by the processes of law prior to next May, as it was understood that they might do when the contracts were made. For example, if default is made in semi-annual interest on notes secured by mortgages, the fore-closure provided for in the contracts cannot be enforced. This is temporarily impairing the obligation of contracts. It is true that the creditors might voluntarily refrain from ising the extreme rigors of the law, in view

other example of encroaching upon the usual

the obligation of contracts. It is true that the creditors might volunturily refrain from using the extreme rigors of the law, in view of the hardships of their debtors, but that is quite different from pre-eving them from resorting to their remedies by military edict.

Again, supposing that for any reason in a particular case the collection of the debt or of interest upon it were justified on every ground, it might well be that a year hence the collection would be impossible on account of run effected to the plantation, or the still greater involving of the debtor's affairs. In that case the permanent injury caused to the American creditor by this edict would be manifest. Besides, there is no assurance that the edict would continue in effect for one year only. It is perhaps based on the theory that Spain can put down the recellion in a year, or at least can so control it as to make the plantations prosperous again. But is there any sound basis for such an idea?

The Cobans have reasons for hoping that their own cause may be triumplant in a year from this time. At the very least they have ground for believing that they will be able to hold their own, and will be as strong a year from to-day as now. But in that case the very same reasons that have been urged for establishing the edict may avail for continuing it. It may be renewed and prolonged indefinition of American property rights.

There seems to be good reason, therefore, who can downment should support any process against the process against the observe prairbilling edict in a probable via and shown to be founded in a probable via and shown to be founded in a probable via and shown to be founded in a probable via and shown to be founded in a probable via and shown to be founded in a probable via and shown to be founded in a probable via a property of American citizens as has been already purchased and taking away or diminishing vested rights. Whether Spain would admit that to be a ground for making exceptions in the debero and creditor edict in havor of A

with spain.

But both this exportation edict and the one which protects the planters from being sued on their bonds and monetary obligations for the space of a year, it may be repeated, bear testimony to the existence of a insurgent armies are such as to car radical change in the foreign comm radical change in the foreign commerce or a country, and in its fundamental indical sys-te, they not only indicate the state which is known as war, but they really and their best justification in assuming the existence of such a state. The exploits of the insurgents in the field do not furnish the only argu-ments for the recognition of Cuban beilig-erency; others are supplied by Spain's own acts from day to day.

Good Work by a Good Newspaper.

From the Wilkesbarre Daily News Dealer. THE SUN, the best all-round, most accurate printed and edited newspaper in the world. alone contested the rapid subterranean plan of transit adopted by the Commissioners of New York, and the Appellate Court of that State handed down a decision sustaining their objections in every particular. Such is the power of a great newspaper, and it deserves the heartiest approval and good will from the burdened taxpayers of that city for defeating the scheme.

What Is Wenkening the Humanities at

From the Boston Evening Transcript. The attention of Mr. Charles Francis Adams and the rest of the Committee on English at Harvard is in wifed to the following extract from a verbalim stepographic report of a lecture on the poetry of Edmund spenser delivered in the department of Fuellah literature at Harvard University not many means ago. It is printed in the Budwood with the prefators words. "We abstain from spelling its literary and psycholog." leal effect by writing even a single word of comment. "Personally I do not like Spenser, and Milton is to

me excessively unpleasant; Milton is trying to be a Puritan and an artist at the same time, and the two things do not and cannot councide. A conscious moral purpose rains any effort for artistic effect. To my thinking Comus' isn't in it with the 'Estimul Shepherdess.' A follow like Milton, that has bured ne with 'Paraglise Lost' and 'Samson Agonistes.' I have absolutely no use for. When I read Million, as I have to, I read him for study, not for emjoyment. I feel that Milton is rhetoric just as Spensor is rhetoric. Take 'I. Allegro,' 'Comus.' &c.; these are rhetoric jolly good rhetoric some parts of them. I should guess that 'Lyckias' and some few of Milion's some nets were some of the most spontaneous things he everdid. He certainty wasn't spontaneous in 'Samson Agontstee, although he spoke out with a certain. resonent bang. No one can be spontaneous who structs a Greek tragedy on the plan of a Hebrew

Comment seems to us necessary.

A Wonderful and Unnecessary Curse from

From a Special Correspondent of the New York Press. Caston. May 28.—Major McKinley has, like the rest of the Cantonians, been sponding a silent and sorrowful day. The disaster at St. Louis has put this town in mourning. Major McKinloy's heardest sympathies go out to the afflicted city. "Politics" in the face of such a calamity are at a dead hait.

The affection and the grief and the sympathy of the "American McKinley" go to N. Louis.
Nothing more can be said. The Major's sorrow for the calamity is intense. His heart is with those who have been bereaved. May the hand of the man be withered that attempts to write a political "joie" about the sincere sympathy of Major McKinley for the sufferers and the sorrowers of St. Louis. D. G. BAHLIE.

A Good Many German Herrs.

Lincarren, Hay 27.—The first affinual reunion of the Herr family, the descendants of Hana Herr, who astited in this country 170 years ago and whose descendants are estimated to number 30,000 and now scattered to all parts of this country, was held here to day.

That's where the excitement comes in. held here to day.

RACE HORN AND THE BANNACES.

TORREST THE PARTY OF THE PARTY

The Application of Wyaming's Game Laws to the Privileges of Indians. WASHINGTON, May 29 .- The decision of

the court in the case of Race Horn seems to show the necessity of coming to an understanding with the Bannack Indians, who were made to suffer so severely in the Jackson's cree of the United States Court for Wyoning, the decision at Washington is substantially that the treaty rights of the Ban-nacks to hunt beyond the limits of their reservation are subject to the laws of Wy oming, although that treaty was made be-

fore Wyoming became a State.
In one respect this decision may produce good results, because there seems to be no doubt that the game laws of Wyoming are intended to protect the wild animals from extermination, and it is well that red men as well as white should conform to them. But on the other hand, under the reatles of the Government, for valuable considerations, the Bannacks purchased right to hunt, without mention of interference by State laws. Hence it becomes necdue to the tribe for the restrictions here after to be enforced.

The treaty of July 3, 1868, made with the Bannack and Shoshone Indians, requires, in Article IV., that these tribes shall make their permanent home on the reservation, and shall make no permanent settlement elsewhere, and then adds that "they shall have the right to hunt on the unoccupied lands of the United States as long as game may be found hereon, and so long as peace subaists among the whites and Indians on the borders of the hunting districts," That treaty brought valuable gains to the Government, and beyond doubt the hunting privilege thus granted to the Indians was highly prized, and presumably was influential in procuring their conflow, then, should this language be con-

ing cited several judicial decisions in his last annual report. To begin with, "every treaty made by the authority of the United States is superior to the Constitution and laws of any individual State. If a law of a State is contrary to a treaty, it is void." Again. "at treat with an Indian tribe stands with treaties with an Indian tribe stands with treaties with an Indian tribe stands with treaties with foreign countries. It is the superior to the constitution. Finally, "the lands guage used in treaties with the Indians should never be constructed people should form the rule of the rule o made by the authority of the United States is

the purpose of hunting for subsistence and to prepare against the approaching winter. This they had a perfect right to do." On referring to the report of the Jackson's Hole aftair, made by the Uni ed States District Attorney, it appears that, on July 4 last, chalt Bannacks were arrested and taken to Marvsvale, where six of them "were fined 575 each and costs, the total amount of fines and costs being about \$1.400." Naturally they could not pay and were held in custody. Later, another party of Indians was arrested, and it was one of them. Timeha, who was fataily shot, while trying to ereaps, while another, Nemuts, was shot through the body and arm.

If they were acting under the authority of the agent at that time, ought not these Indians or their relatives to have some indemnity for losses sustained? It is herdly likely that there will be further trouble this summer, because, after the decision of the Supreme Court, the agent will enforce compliance with the State laws; but for any treaty privilege which the Indians are compelled to give up they might well be compensated.

CLEVELAND'S MORBID FEAR. About Thirty Policemen Devote Most of Their Time to Protecting Him.

From the Chicago Daily Tribune. WASHINGTON, May 24.—It takes six metropolitan policemen to guard the country residence of President Cleveland at Woodley, whereas a year ago two officers were considered sufficient for this duty. For some unknown reason, however, when Mr. Cleveland and his family moved to Woodley recently, orders were issued detailing half a dozen policemen service around the President's country place. These officers are divided into three repince. These omeers are divided into three reliefs of two each, the twenty four hours being divided into three eight-hour watches.

Ordinarily these policemen have nothing to
do but lounge around the grounds and keep
curiosity seekers and other would-be intruders
outside the larbeid wire enclosure. Thus far
their services have not been needed, but they
have been detailed on the assumption that in
course of an emergency it would be desirable to

have been detailed on the assumption that in case of an emergancy it would be desirable to have well-armed and disciplined men at the disposal of the White House family. In addition to the six officers detailed for this special service at Woodley, two mounted policemen find it convenient to hover about the vicinity at all hours of the day and night, and occasionally the mounted Sergrant of po-lice parts in an americance to service of the day

the vicinity at all hours of the doy and night, and occasionally the mounted Sergeant of police puts in an appearance to see that matters are moving smoothly. The men who have been selected for duty in our nection with guarding the President and his faunts are the stars of the police force, and all of them have seen service, either in the armyor the navy.

Formerly was the President drove out to his mountry place a pairwama in clitten's clothes teak a position with a horse and longer about 100 feet behind the President's countrage and continued this surveillance until the gate at Woodley was reached. This was done morning and evening, but it attracted too much attention, and was finally discontinued at the resuest of the President and Mrs. Gleveland. In addition to the half dozen tedlecemen on duty at Woodley there are twenty-four privates and two Sergeants of the herrogalitan police force at the Basenitte Mansien, divided into three eight-hour watches. They are scattered about the mars and appreaches as the White House, with particular instructions to look out for any suspicious characters who may be caught lurking about the mansion of the first exercise.

for any suspicious characters who may be caught jurking about the mansion of the tenahic.

After the lat of June, when it is likely the Fresheit's family may start for fluxzard's Bay, the officers will be withdrawn from Woodley and seat back to their preclicuts for street duty. But the White House force will be maintained infact, despite the fact that the President will foliow his family to the seashore as soon as Congress adjourns.

Where the Sport Comes In. From the Indianapolis Journal

CREAF CHINESE BALYES.

Counterfett Silver Coins Belleved to Have Heen Made in China,

From the Son Francisco Chronick new and almost perfect counterfelt half dollar has found its way into circulation within the last few months. Even bankers have handled the coins without a suspicion that they were not genuine, and the only way in which they are detected and withdrawn from circulation is when they are dumped upon the course ters of the Mint or Sub-Treasury, or pass

through the hands of experts who know how to use their scales.

The new coin is of silver, almost as fine as the Government standard, and therein partly lies the secret of its success. The Government standard is 900 fine, and the spurious halves which are worrying the Secret Service agents are 884 fine, which is close enough for all practical purposes. But the workmanship on the counterfelt is so nearly perfect that the average observer might lose it in a handful of

the counterfeit is so nearly perfect that the average observer might lose it in a handful of free ally minted coins of genuine Government make. It is only under a powerful glass that the imperfections of the counterfeiter's coin can be traced. Then it becomes so marked that a child might detect the difference.

Scort Service Agent Harris says that it is the best counterfeit half dollar that was ever produced, and therefore the most damagerous.

"Never in the history of counterfeiting," he continued, "has there been so great a temptation to manufacture spacious coin as now. The market value of the "slver in the American half dollar to-day is only 25 cents. The counterfeiter can, therefore, manufacture at a profit of 100 per cent. As I myself have seen an adept make nearly 300 coins a day, it is easy to see where the temptation comes in.

"The particular merit of this new coin is that it is not monifed but stamped, and perfectly milled. It must have cost them something for their dies, for the workmanship is remarkably fine. I do not doubt they have a workshop which cost lots of money."

The new counterfeit is of the series of 1895, The nost noticeable defect in the stamplar is that the ear in the head of the goddess is scarcely dented at all, while on the good coin the dent is quite deep.

It is believed that the counterfeits were made by Chinese in their native land and brought to this country last summer by the members of the troup of Chinese actors who came to America to perform at the Atlanta Expession. Almost the entire troupe is now in this city, having been filling engagements in the Chinatown theatres

On this point Commissioner Browning cited several judicial decisions in his last annual report. To begin with, "every treaty

this country has summer by the members of the troup of Chinese actors who came to America to perform at the Atlanta Exposition. Almost the entire troupe is now in this city, having been filling emaagements in the Chinatown theatres since returning from the East.

It is estimated that 20,000 of the unauthorized coins have been disposed of by the Chinese, and that "Little Fets," the Chinese of recent race track job notoriety, was back of the scheme, However, the \$10,000 that has been realized has not been clear profit, as the counterfeits contain almost the same amount of pure silver as do the regularly minute that dollars, being \$84 fine as against 900 fine for the Government coin, but the extremely low price of silver buillion gave the counterfeiters a good profit.

As nearly as can be made out, "Little Pets," who seems always to have his weather eye wide open looking for a chance to pick up astray dollar by fair means or foul, realizing the possibility of profit by making counterfeit silver coing that would have enough of the genuine metal to give them the regulation ring and weight, and knowing of this proposed visit of Leong Nama and troune to this country, entered into correspondence with Nam, with whom he is on a confidential footing. The first letter was written early last year, and "Pete" revealed the plan whereby coins possessing all the essentials but the important one requiring that they should be minted by the Government could be manufactured to advantage. Nam was attracted by the scheme, and when his actors stepped aboard a steamer for San Francisco each of them—there were forty in all—was laden with silver half dollars which had been made in China, but which to the ordinary eye were as good as Uncle Sam sown.

The coins were sucked in money belts and in the pockets of their coiners. Though the Chinese of their coiners. Though the Chinese made to the natural thing in the world in the minds of the customs inspectors. Several of the latter remarked that the young fellows—most of them were mere fade—we

and receive new silver half dollars.

The counterfeit money was carried down into Chinatown, and there the voing actors were made to give up the exact amount that was intrusted to them when they began their voyage. At first the crooked silver was foisted gradually on the community, but the fact that nearly every bank cashier in the city accepted the coins without question—in fact, they still does almost daily—made the distributors more bold, and the false money came out so fast that now much of it has found its way as far as Tacoma, it hierally flowed line the coffers of the banks, and the first discovery that it was not regularly minted was made at the Sub-Treasury. All the banks were notified that the stuff was being widely circulated, but even when the clerks keep a close watch they take in the money without knowing it, so perfect is the counterfeit.

The first suspicion against the Chinese was raised a good while ago by the fact that most of the counterfeits came from Chinatown. Least half of it that is now being offered comform the hands of the Chinese. Many of y specimens in the possession of Secret Serva Agent Harris have particles of opium sticks at the talk about the

After the discovery of and first talk about the queer halves Leong Nam, who was at the head of the Chinese troupe, lost no time in taking his departure for China.

The last and most powerful cause for the suspicion, which has almost developed into accusation, was the attitude of the young Chinese actors at the investigation last week by the officers of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. Many of the little fellows were suffering from wells and sores caused by the brutal treatment accordict them has Cruelty to Children. Many of the little fellows were suffering from wells and spress caused by the brutal treatment accorded them by Yang Cheong, their instructor, yet in nearly every case the lads ribility refused to speak a word against their hard-hearted trainer. Inquiry regarding their conduct has established the fact that the boys were acquainted with the seriousness of the offence they committed in carrying counterfeit money into this country, and were threatened with exposure and consequent imprisonment if they informed on Cheong by even so much as a sign.

"This is the most plausible theory we have run across yet in trying to ferret out the origin of across yet in trying to ferret out the origin of across yet in trying to ferret out the origin of across yet in trying to ferret out the origin of across yet in trying to ferret out the origin of across yet in the troublesome counterfeits," said Secret Service Agent Harris last evening. "I have not yet got the case into shape to make arresta, but they are likely to take place any day. Nearly everything points to the correctness of the new theory, and we all know that no race in the world is better adapted for clever counterfeling than the Chinese."

About thirty-seven members of the suspected Chineso theatrical troupe are now in this city.

Foreign Notes of Real Interest.

A compound of boron and carbon which is hard shough to cut diamond has been produced in the electric furnace by M. Motssan, A grandnephew of Jacquard, the inventor of the coom and the last of the family, has just died at Lyons, where he was a concierge, Ex-President Casimir-Périer has entered political life again, at the bottom, baving been

Seine, where his estate is. Queen Victoria's abscuting herself from England every year at Easter has led Frenchmen to believe that she is secretly a Catholic. Le Figuro has thought it necessary to disprove this. Lord Leighton's house in London, which his ad-

municipal councillor of the commune of Pont sur

mirers wished to turn into a museum after raising the £35,000 asked for it by the family, was bought in for £12,000 when offered at anothen the other A league for the elimination of foreign words from the French language has been formed in Paris. It is not likely to be more successful than the German association to turn the French ele-

ment out of German has been in translating the bill of fare. A method of mummifying the dead by absorp tion of humidity and gases after the body is place

in the coffin has been devised by an Italian named Vervellant. The body seems to be preserved as if is life, except that the color is the yellowish copper tint peculiar to Egyptian mummles.

Prance's hay crop being a fatture, M. Maline, the Premier, has ordered professors of agriculture throughout the country to suspend their lectures and to proceed to the rural districts, where they

will try to persuade the farmers to sow versions corn, and other folder to make up for the hay, an make use of oil cake, straw, bran, and corn. A number of pictures by early English painters have brought good prices at recent London sales. catnatorough's portrait of S. Whitbread, M. P., from the collection of Viscount Eversiey, who mar-ried Whithread's daughter, was sold for \$9,165; portraits by Hoppiner of Whitbread's wife and daughter brought \$2,730 and \$2,450 respectively, Another Gainsborough, incorrectly described as diss Farren, afterward Countess of Derny, was sold for \$4,070; George Romney's 'Mrs. Anne Bonar's and her daughter for \$8,875; his Jane, Viscounters and her daughter for \$5,875. his Jane. Viscountess Melville, for \$6,300. Hoppner's "Hurdy-gurdy Player" fetched \$6,035, a replica by Sir Joshua Reynolds of his Lady Waltograve sold for \$5,510. In the Haskett Smith collection of Moriands. "The Cherry Scilers' brought \$5,250. "The Death of the Fox" \$1,572 (in 1864 it was bought in for \$210). "The Calastrophe" \$1,580 hought in for \$210), "The Wreckers' \$2,730. Racturn's portrait of Lord William Russell, who was murilered by his valet Courvolsier, brought \$1,470. In Paris Corot's "Roud des Symphes" has been sold for \$5,825, his "En Picardic" for \$4,800, and "LEnfant Picardic for \$4,800, and "Lenfan